

IT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS  
12°C Temp. 45-51 10-21 Yesterday's variable  
15°C Temp. 45-56 11-21 LONDON: Rain,  
Temp. 52-56 11-15 CHANNEL: Rough  
SUNNY. Temp. 37-43 14-21 NEW YORK:  
Temp. 48-52 16-21 Yesterday's temp.  
-11. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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## Astronauts Find Youngest Rocks, Now Seek Oldest

**IN CENTER.** Houston, Dec. 12 (AP).—Apollo-17's astronauts led up some of the youngest rocks on the moon during their excursion yesterday, set out in their moon buggy today to search for some of the oldest lunar material.

Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt were after a six-hour rest, following their first moonwalk by a edition of Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries." The wake-up delayed for an hour to let the astronauts recover from the 23-hour, 18-minute work day they put in after landing on the moon yesterday.

Their first task on their second outing was to build a makeshift fender for their lunar vehicle so they won't be showered with the black dust of the Taurus-Littrow.

The right rear fender fell off last night and the uncovered wheel showered the astronauts with dust, prompting Capt. Cernan to remark: "I hate this black stuff. It's really irritating. It'll take us half-a-dozen Sundays to dust off."

### Best Potential

Their driving target today is a 6,000-foot-high mountain which they call the South Massif, 4.4 miles from the landing craft, which Mr. Schmitt, a geologist called before the flight "our best potential for sampling very old material on the moon—perhaps dating back 4.6 billion years to the very origin."

If Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt collect the old material, they will have fulfilled their goal on this last Apollo mission—to fill in missing chapters in lunar history, basically the very early and the very late. Rocks returned by five earlier Apollo moon landers have ranged in age between 3 billion and 4.3 million years.

While Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt slept today, the almost-forgotten man of Apollo-17, Cmdr. Ronald E. Evans, received a detailed report on their first excursion while he orbited above the moon in command ship America.

After two more days of lunar exploration, Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt will blast off from the moon Thursday and rejoin Cmdr. Evans in America for 48 hours of lunar orbit science before heading for home Saturday. Splashdown in the Pacific is scheduled next Tuesday.

When Capt. Cernan first planted his foot on the moon, yesterday, 12 minutes behind schedule, he said solemnly, "I'd like to dedicate the first step of Apollo-17 to all those who made it possible."

**Laughter, Singing**

Then, like children, Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt frolicked, laughing and singing and gilding with tip-toe freedom in the light lunar gravity.

"I'm out here. Oh, my golly. Unbelievable! Unbelievable!" shouted Capt. Cernan.

"We've got a different breed of rock up here," said Mr. Schmitt.

"This is a geologist's paradise if I ever saw one."

They unloaded the little lunar rover and turned on a television camera, giving mission control the first view on earth of Taurus-Littrow.

Boulders larger than small delivery trucks, coated with glass and pitted from the impact of meteorites, choked the valley floor like icebergs floating on a gray, dead sea. They saw glass sparkling in craters and looked long at the mountains, which appeared soft, as though covered with fur.

The floor was rolling and pockmarked with craters of all sizes, including a shallow one in which rested one leg of the sturdy Challenger.

Capt. Cernan then unwrapped an American flag which once was displayed in the mission control center, and the explorers planted it in the Spring City Jail.

Found Adrift

His boat was found off Florida coast Wednesday to Key West Guard cutter.

Officials close to the in Miami said they are instructions from Department.

to these officials, the could be accused of which carries a maximum of life imprisonment than hijacking. The and Naturalization may press charges they, said.

It is noted, however, absence of witnesses, might be impossible, primarily a political in official here said.

**'Young Civilian' to Be Presidential Candidate**

## Peron Rejects Nomination by His Party

**BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12** (UPI)—Juan Peron has been a presidential candidate of the Justicialist party's National Front, but the nomination and Paraguay tomorrow, a source said today.

He returned Nov. 20, 1972, from running for the ruling military government that all presidential candidates must have in Argentina as of

now, a Justicialist newsmen said that Mr. Peron is to study the circumstances.

Mr. Peron's al refusing the candidacy to accept it and allowers—Justicialists



ON THE MOON—Astronaut Harrison Schmitt is lifted completely off the lunar surface as he applies downward force on a jack handle to remove core samples from the ground. Eugene Cernan, at right, holds the core. This action took place during the first excursion.

### By Criticism in Egypt Parliament

## Sidky Tenure Is Seen Threatened

**CAIRO, Dec. 12 (Reuters).**—The Egyptian parliament today approved a major government policy statement—but only after five days of debate which saw unprecedented criticism of Premier Aniz Sidky's government and prompted expectations that his tenure in office might end soon.

Mr. Sidky, replying to members' attacks, said that his government welcomed the criticism and promised that, as requested by members, Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat would appear before them to give details of the government's foreign policy.

Although the legislature approved Mr. Sidky's policy statement, which he had presented Nov. 27, political commentators said that the premier's future was still uncertain and that a cabinet shuffle by President Anwar Sadat could not be ruled out.

The premier appeared to dodge the point raised by members that they did not accept government assurances that a plan for war with Israel had been completed.

Mr. Sidky said it was not in the country's interest to discuss such an issue in open session, although the government was fully prepared to submit a report to the national security committee of parliament, the People's Assembly.

He said that a special "war budget"—different from the normal budget presented to members last month—had been prepared by the government.

Mr. Sidky said that he had personally followed the government's preparation for war and that \$215 million had been spent on the preparations during the last four years.

"My government promises the nation to continue along our path with honor, sweat and effort," he said.

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**Unidentified Sub In Danish Waters**

**COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12 (AP).**—The Danish Defense Ministry said today that an unidentified submarine is believed to be operating deep inside west Greenland's fjords under cover of the long polar night.

The report, coming on the heels of a protracted, fruitless hunt last month for an unidentified foreign submarine in a Norwegian fjord, was based on observations by Greenland fishermen in the Disko Bay area last Thursday and Saturday.

Soviet Ambassador Valerian A. Zorin spoke for the first time during the Helsinki consultations today and asked for adoption of the East's block's position that the conference should end on the "highest level."

The sources quoted the former deputy foreign minister as saying that the three-stage conference should end with a summit meeting "because of its unique importance and because our children will read about it in their history books."

According to the Yugoslav proposal, "the heads of missions at the consultative talks should begin with an exchange of views on the organization of the work of the conference and the agenda in the light of the obvious connection between these two questions."

He said that Mr. Peron will leave tomorrow for Paraguay on the first leg of a trip which will take him to Peru, Panama, his home in Spain for Christmas, Romania and China. He plans to return to Buenos Aires sometime next month, the side said.

The "sad announcement" was presumed to be a reference to the 77-year-old ex-president's refusal of the candidacy.



Aniz Sidky

## U.S., Western Allies Support Yugoslav Plan at Helsinki

**HELSINKI, Dec. 12 (UPI).**—The United States, its European allies and the neutrals today lent support to a Yugoslav proposal of a three-phased European security conference. Western diplomatic sources said that the proposal might break a deadlock at the 34-nation preparatory talks in Helsinki.

U.S. Ambassador Val Peterson said that his government was prepared to accept the Yugoslav proposal as a "working hypothesis" and suggested that the conference end with a meeting on an "appropriate level."

The sources said that the suggestion seemed to be a concession to Russia's call for a summit to approve a possible peace charter at the 34-nation preparatory talks in Helsinki.

He added that South Vietnam "also pledges to release all North Vietnamese prisoners of war in exchange for the release of all American prisoners of war being held by North Vietnam."

The Yugoslav proposal conflict ed with the East's view that the organization of and participation at the meeting should be decided first.

The East's bloc wants to avoid having any participants but the nations of Europe, the United States and Canada at the conference, the sources said.

Algeria and Tunisia have sent officials to Helsinki to lobby for observer status. Several international organizations, among them the European Economic Community, would like to sit in at the conference.

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Once the organization of the conference and its agenda have been worked out, according to the Yugoslav plan, the number of committees needed and their terms of reference could be settled. A working group also could formulate the rules of procedure for the conference. In the second phase, the heads of mission would

"We have tried every method to restore our rights through a just settlement of our cause, but Israel-backed by the United States—is challenging the whole world and continues to occupy our land."

"Therefore, there is no alternative to the battle for regaining our land and our dignity and for restoring the rights of the people of Palestine."

"If Israel responds only to the voice of force, then it is the battle... the day of relief is near, the day on which we shall enter Sinai and be victorious," he declared.

### Battle Unity Mapped

**CAIRO, Dec. 13 (AP).**—Chiefs of staff of Arab armies met here today to work out a combined battle plan against Israel.

Lt. Gen. Saad Eddin Shazly, the Egyptian chief of staff, said at the opening session: "We have all the hawks and refuse to be among us."

"There is no other way to regain our lands except with plenty of blood and sacrifices," he declared at the conference, held at the headquarters of the 18-nation Arab League.

"My government promises the nation to continue along our path with honor, sweat and effort," he said.

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## Delegates Meeting in London

Unions Threaten Global Strike  
Of Dunlop-Pirelli Tire Plants

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Union delegates from 15 countries, including two Communist nations, threatened today to tie up the giant Dunlop-Pirelli rubber company in the world's first global strike.

Delegates came from Canada, Austria, Belgium, France, West

Germany, Britain, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Romania and Yugoslavia were the Communist nations represented at the union talks.

The announcement came during a meeting of union leaders to discuss joint action on a world scale against two other multinational companies, the French Michelin tire company and the Royal Dutch Shell Oil Co.

The delegates have been meeting in London since Sunday under the auspices of the International Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions. The federation has been active for several years in promoting international action by unions to meet the threat they see from the growing number of multinational corporations.

The delegates said in a statement that industrial action against Dunlop-Pirelli, including a strike or a ban on overtime and plant-by-plant demonstrations by employees, will be ordered if the company refuses to discuss measures to safeguard the interests of its workers.

The firm, which has been in some economic difficulty, has so far refused to meet delegates representing its personnel on a world scale.

There have been international strikes in the past where workers in one country have taken industrial action in support of employees of the same firm in another, but today's announcement was the first threat of a global tie-up.

The announcement said the delegates also were seeking a meeting with company executives to discuss a number of other problems facing workers of the British-Italian company.

"A refusal to enter into such discussions," the statement said,

"would be met with simultaneous forms of industrial action by Dunlop-Pirelli workers throughout the world."

"Such action could take the form of strike action where necessary or a limit on working hours to 40 hours with a complete ban on overtime accompanied by demonstrations at plant level."

Delegates said all facets of the firm's action, especially recent large-scale layoffs, were discussed.

Dunlop-Pirelli was the first order of business of the delegates on Sunday and yesterday. Today they were scheduled to turn their attention to Michelin with to-morrow and Thursday devoted to Royal Dutch Shell. There was no announcement of any action on Michelin, however.

The Jehovah's Witnesses began crossing into Zambia and Mozambique early in September following a crackdown on the sect—banned in Malawi since 1967—by the ruling Congress party.

According to well-informed sources, sect members who entered Zambia to the north of Chipata have been moved to Sinda Misala.

Home Affairs Minister Lewis Changfu last week denied allegations by an opposition member of Parliament that nine persons were dying in the camp every day.

"The average death rate a day has been four to six. This has mainly affected the children," he stated. The minister disclosed that Zambia and Malawi had reached agreement on the repatriation of the refugees.

But Mr. Kafamukache today was quoted by the Times of Zambia as saying that the occupants of the camp had declared that they would rather die in Zambia than return to Malawi.

Rome a Battleground on Day  
Of Protests by Left in Italy

From Wire Dispatches  
ROME, Dec. 12—Leftist demonstrators armed with rocks, staves and gasoline bombs fought with police tonight in Rome streets filled with stalled traffic.

The fighting erupted after day-long rallies and marches marked the third anniversary of postwar Italy's worst terrorist attack—a Milan bank bombing which killed 16 persons.

The demonstrators were protesting the continuing detention of leftist Pietro Valpreda for the offense. Two alleged fascists also have been arrested in connection with the bombing.

Other demonstrations occurred in Milan, Naples, Genoa, Florence and Bologna.

The worst trouble occurred in Rome, where the hit-and-run fighting turned all of the city center into a battlefield, lighted here and there by the flames of burning cars and covered by clouds of tear gas.

In the narrow side streets of central Rome's medieval and Renaissance quarters the demonstrators—many of whom came prepared for battle with heavy staves and motorcycle helmets—



United Press International  
MOONPARTY—Mrs. Barbara Cernan, wife of Apollo-17 astronaut David Scott; Tracy; Mrs. Cernan; Mrs. Jan Evans, wife of Apollo-17 astronaut Ronald E. Evans, and astronaut Alan Bean. Both Scott and Bean have previously explored the moon's surface.

## Different Breed of Rocks' Discovered on Moon

By Stuart Auerbach

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Apollo-17 astronaut Harrison (Jack) Schmitt, the first professional geologist to explore the moon, said last night he found a "different breed of rocks up here."

"This is a geologist's paradise if I ever saw one," said Mr. Schmitt as he and Capt. Eugene A. Cernan started America's last planned lunar exploration for at least a decade.

Later, Mr. Schmitt described a rock with layering caused by different concentrations of bubbly holes left by gases trapped during cooling. This kind of rock resembles pumice, which has never been seen on the moon before.

Rock like this, said Dr. Gordon Swain of the U.S. Geological Survey, "is very common in terrestrial lava flows. We haven't seen any big lava rocks close up on the moon."

### Vulcan Belches

This would fit in with the theory that the plains are where Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan landed is a young ash flow laid down by the last volcanic belches of the moon.

Neither of the astronauts had much time for geology last night on the first of three seven-hour moon walks they will make before leaving the lunar surface Thursday.

They spent most of their time unloading their lunar rover and setting up an experiments station on a "football" field west of the landing point.

During this time, Capt. Cernan completed the most critical experiment flown to the moon—the drilling of two eight-foot holes for probes that take the internal temperature of the moon.

This \$12-million experiment worked just once on Apollo-15 and showed the moon's internal temperature to be twice as high as had been predicted.

The other two times it headed for the moon the heat flow experiment was caught in accidents—when the side of the Apollo-13 spacecraft blew out on its way to the moon, and on Apollo-16, when John W. Young tripped over a cable, pulling it loose and ruining the experiment.

This time, Capt. Cernan, drilling the hole, kept warning Mr. Schmitt to "watch the cables . . . keep your eye on the cables."

Setting up the experiments station kept the Apollo-17 astronauts from fully describing their landing site in a box canyon surrounded by 7,000-foot-high, steep-walled mountains.

### Like Wrinkled Skin

Capt. Cernan described a group of domed hills to the north, called the Sculptured Hills, as being "like the wrinkled skin of a very, very old man . . . a hundred-year-old man." Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan will take samples of the Sculptured Hills tomorrow.

Those earlier descriptions of the Taurus-Littrow landing site indicated to some scientists here that it was far younger than they expected. But once the astronauts started walking, other scientists were not so sure.

The astronauts' report of no dust on landing and of large numbers of tiny craters—some just potholes a fraction of an

inch across—indicated the surface was fresh and unspoiled. "They landed at a relatively young place," said geologist Farouk el-Baz. "It has not been impacted and ground up. Very little dust means it is less finely ground."

He estimated the age of the dark mantle, the black dust in the area which is believed to be ash from the moon's last volcanic belches, at between 800 million and a billion years old.

But Eugene Shoemaker, chairman of the Department of Geol-

ogy at California Institute of Technology, thought the dark mantle might be even younger—10 million years old or less.

While Mr. Schmitt and Capt. Cernan cavered on the lunar surface, astronaut Ronald E. Evans circled 70 miles up working a series of sensors designed to analyze the moon's atmosphere, probe 1-1.2 miles beneath its surface and search out hot spots. In addition, he operated two special cameras.

All the experiments were working well.

As a bonus, Comdr. Evans reported seeing two flashes of light from the moon's surface—one in the same general area where Mr. Schmitt saw one Sunday night. The other was in the center of the moon.

Mr. Schmitt guessed his light flash might have been caused by a meteor impacting the moon, but flashes on the moon have been seen at both sites by earth-based astronomers, who have thought they were from gas escaping from beneath the lunar surface.

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Both sides would guarantee freedom of electoral choice, speech, publication, assembly and the rights of property in the two zones.

Each side would abstain from reprisals. The Vientiane government would have to close all refugee centers, "feeding" their inhabitants and paying them "restitution."

The draft assumes that the present Vientiane government and National Assembly will be dissolved and that, until a new government and national assembly

### Oldest Are Next on List

## Astronauts Find Moon's Youngest Rocks

(Continued from Page 1)  
their nation's sixth banner on the moon.

"Deploying that flag has got to be one of the most proud moments in my life," said Capt. Cernan. "This flag has flown in mission control since Apollo-11 [the first landing]. We very proudly

deploy it on the moon to stay for as long as it can in honor of all those people who have worked so hard to put us and every crew here and to make the U.S. and mankind something different than it was."

Quickly, the spacemen learned that exploring the moon can be

### Today's Apollo Highlights

SPACE CENTER, Houston (UPI)—Following are Wednesday's highlights in the Apollo-17 lunar mission. All times are in GMT:

1018—Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Harrison H. Schmitt start eight-hour sleep period aboard the Challenger.

1133—Comdr. Ronald E. Evans awakes to resume his lunar orbit photographs and scientific experiments.

1818—End of rest period for Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt.

2133—Challenger is depressurized to start third and final seven-hour surface exploration.

2157—The television camera mounted on the lunar rover is turned on again.

## Some EEC Strikers Return Briefly for Science Meeting

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 (UPI)—Some Common Market civil servants temporarily broke a planned nine-day walkout today to enable science ministers to discuss a five-year nuclear research program.

The action came on the second day of the strike, called by 6,000 Eurocrats to press demands that the purchasing power of their salaries be safeguarded.

The ministers' session broke up shortly after it started because no interpreters and other personnel were available.

About two hours later, however, enough volunteers returned to work temporarily to enable the ministers to continue the meeting.

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The commission asked the court for an urgent interim ruling which would send the Eurocrats back to work pending a court decision on the case.

Ministers of agriculture today continued a session they started yesterday, with the help of non-strike interpreters.

In Luxembourg, a planned four-day session of the European Parliament, which started yesterday, was adjourned this afternoon until Jan. 15 because its personnel joined the strike.

A Court of Justice spokesman was unable to say when the court would pronounce on the EEC Commission's request for a ruling. The court was still operating, but its personnel was scheduled to join the nine-day walkout.

About 2,000 strikers met in EEC headquarters here this afternoon and heard their leaders exhort them to continue the pressure on the Council of Ministers to return to the negotiating table.

More for the record than anything else, both the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese delegations denounced Saigon President Nguyen Van Thieu's speech in which he rejected these and other key points of the draft cease-fire accord of October.

But since South Vietnam is known not to be totally disengaged with the revised draft accord which Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu have elaborated since resuming negotiations here Nov. 20, President Thieu's speech was not taken overly seriously here.

The strike committee will meet with Commission President Sicco Mansholt tomorrow morning, a strike leader said.

Paris Talks To Continue

(Continued from Page 1)

beauty of the compromise is that it goes a long way toward meeting Saigon's demand for total North Vietnamese withdrawal, a point which the United States dropped from peace plans as long ago as 1970.

At the same time, North Vietnam would maintain enough military strength in South Vietnam to pressure the South Vietnamese to withdraw, a point which the United States dropped from peace plans as long ago as 1970.

Both sides would guarantee freedom of electoral choice, speech, publication, assembly and the rights of property in the two zones.

The astronauts deployed the science station, a series of instruments attached to a central power station by wires which wiggled and twisted as if alive in the low lunar gravity.

Tardily, but still game, the astronauts made a short drive in the lunar rover, motoring to craters a few hundred yards away to collect samples.

The astronauts returned to Challenger at 0701 GMT after spending six hours and 55 minutes on the moon's surface. They entered the small cabin of their craft gasping from exhaustion, covered with the black dust which they said smelled like gunpowder, but exuberant over their day's work.

"Whoose," said Capt. Cernan, as he struggled out of his grimy space suit. "The big one is out of the way."

Capt. Cernan said Mr. Schmitt gathered an estimated 29 pounds of samples on their first excursion and scientists on the ground reported that the nuclear powered geophysical laboratory was operating as planned.

A hospital spokesman said Mr. Truman's pulse, blood pressure and temperature—described as "somewhat unstable" during the night—improved during the day.

At midmorning the former president's pulse was 86, blood pressure 128-80 and temperature 98.6, levels that the hospital said were within Mr. Truman's normal limits.

John Dresen, Research Hospital and Medical Center spokesman, said in response to a question that it was difficult to characterize Mr. Truman's condition as stable, slipping or gaining.

Metropolitan-area streets were ice-coated today, and Mr. Dresen said Mr. Truman's wife, Mrs. Eunice, and daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, did not visit the hospital.

Doctors have said Mr. Truman's condition is expected to be listed as serious for an indefinite time.

The magistrate also fined seven youthful JDL members \$8 each on the same charge. Four others were acquitted. Rabbi Kahane was arrested Oct. 30 when he and other JDL members attempted to nail a mezuzah, a Jewish talisman, to the Damascus Gate, the main entrance to the Arab quarter of Jerusalem.

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## men's Groups Call on Nixon Name Women to Top Posts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A dozen of women's groups pressed disappointment at Nixon's failure to name women to cabinet or top posts in his second term.

On national organizations it telegrams and letters to

on since he announced

an all-men cabinet and filling

of other top positions

urged the President

to give top priority to appointing women as assistant or under secretaries in each department.

They requested also meeting with the President to discuss lack of women appointees so far in the administration's reorganization, but have not yet received a response.

A 10-member delegation from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women met last weekend with presidential assistant Frederic Malek, who is a top-level talent recruiter, to express concern over the lack of female appointments to high-level posts.

Mr. Malek was quoted by the BPW group as saying that women are "being considered and there are a lot of things in the works that could not be announced."

Rep. Margaret Heckler, R.-Mass., also issued a statement saying: "I am extremely disappointed that the President has not yet named a woman to the cabinet or a comparable government position in structuring his second administration.... That he has not so far done so, I believe, deprives the country of an enormous resource it can ill afford to do without."

Women's groups, including the National Women's Political Caucus, have lobbied the White House that the Republican platform adopted this summer in Miami Beach pleased the party to "work toward... appointment of women to highest level positions in the federal government, including the cabinet and the Supreme Court."

So far, in all of Mr. Nixon's second-term appointments, only one woman has been named. She is Jewel Lafontant, a black Chicago lawyer who is expected to take over as a deputy to the U.S. Solicitor General after this session of the Supreme Court ends next June.

### No Promise Made

When presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler recently was asked about the GOP platform promise, he said there was no promise of such an appointment and he added: "I do not believe any platform would commit a President to such a step."

He said that the Nixon administration has appointed women to positions "of far greater responsibility than has been the case in past administrations."

While Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower had women in cabinet posts, Mr. Nixon has not.

Mr. Ziegler said that "we will continue to seek and continue to hire qualified blacks and qualified individuals of other minority groups." But he added: "We absolutely will not, however, appoint people for the purpose of tokenism.... No one benefits from that."



United Press International  
FAMILIAR FACE IN THE CROWD—Sporting a pair of cowboy boots, former President Lyndon Johnson and his wife Lady Bird listen to keynote address at opening of the civil rights symposium at the Lyndon Johnson Library in Austin, Texas, Monday. Speech was given by former U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.

## Author of Book on Bormann Is Sued by an Alleged Source

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A man described as an actor and amateur writer yesterday filed a \$1-million suit against Ladislao Parago, author of a series of newspaper articles that asserted that Nazi leader Martin Bormann was alive in South America.

The suit filed by Stuart Dillon, of New York, charged that Mr. Parago reneged on a contract to pay for information leading to the widely publicized series, which was based on Mr. Parago's forthcoming book about the postwar fate of some top Nazis.

In the suit, filed in Manhattan Supreme Court, Mr. Dillon charged that Mr. Parago backed down on a written agreement to pay for the initial information that was said to prove Bormann was alive.

Mr. Dillon said Mr. Parago—in a written agreement signed last Jan. 27—agreed to pay him 10 percent of all proceeds from articles or other publications on Bormann.

Mr. Parago, who was not available for comment, has 20 days to

### Skull Not Bormann's

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (UPI).—Examination of a skull police had thought might have belonged to Bormann showed it to be someone else's, a police spokesman said here today.

He made the statement after police dental technicians compared Bormann's dental records, which were sent here from West Germany, with teeth in the skull which was found in a railway yard.

The skull with gold teeth of the sort Bormann was said to have had was uncovered Friday by workers laying a cable near the wall on the East-West Berlin border.

Witnesses testified after the war that Bormann was buried in the railway yard after he was killed trying to break through the Russian ring around the chancellery bunker where Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945.

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## Spanish Police Rule Out Murder

## Body of Man Named by Czechs as Spy Found

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A decomposed body was discovered in September in a gully in the southern Spanish countryside, apparently bringing to an end the life story of a Cambridge, Mass., travel agent once accused of espionage by Czechoslovakia.

The body was identified by Spanish police as that of Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, a Czech-born American citizen who was seized by the Czechoslovak secret police in October, 1966, when a Soviet aviator made an unscheduled stop in Prague.

He was charged with high treason and espionage but then, after considerable diplomatic pressure by the United States, he was convicted by a Czechoslovak court of lesser charge of subversive activities against Czechoslovakia and was expelled from the country.

The details of Mr. Kazan-Komarek's death are still trickling into the State Department from its consulate in Seville. From all the information obtained thus far, however, it does not appear to department officials—or to the Spanish police—that Mr. Kazan-Komarek was the victim of a cloak-and-dagger murder.

### Natural Death

The judgment of the Spanish police, supported by a finding of a court in Marbella last month, was that he died "natural death due to unknown reasons." The police reported that the body showed "no signs of violence."

The body was so badly decomposed, according to Spanish police, that the cause of death as well as identity was difficult to establish. The basis of identification was papers in a billfold next to the body bearing the name of Vladimir Kazan-Komarek and a key fitting his apartment door.

The body was discovered on Sept. 7 in a hillside gully on a farm outside Estepona, a small Spanish town on the Mediterranean coast where Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been living since November, 1971. The estimate of the Spanish police, who had the body buried after a posthumous autopsy in a cemetery in Estepona, was that death had occurred two months earlier.

Some major details of his death

at the age of 48, however, remain as obscure as his background—as a refugee who boasted that he had set up an anti-Communist underground organization in Czechoslovakia and who, as an avocation, risked his life ferrying small planes across the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Prisoner of Nazis

A prisoner of the Nazis during World War II, Mr. Kazan-Komarek worked briefly for the U.S. Army in Germany in 1945 and 1946 before returning to Czechoslovakia. He fled Czechoslovakia in 1948 after the Communist take-over, lived in Paris until 1953 and then came to the United States where he married, became a citizen and was president of the Harvard Travel Service on Harvard Square in Cambridge.

On Oct. 31, 1966, when he was returning from a conference of travel agents in Moscow sponsored by Intourist, the government tourist agency, the Soviet airliner on which he was traveling—supposedly on a nonstop flight to Paris—made an unscheduled stop in Prague for "mechanical reasons."

Mr. Kazan-Komarek was taken off the plane and charged by Czechoslovak authorities with setting up and operating an underground espionage and terrorist network in Czechoslovakia.

Missing persons report filed by Mr. Berman after it was informed by the Spanish police that Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been seen during the first week of June.

For reasons that the State Department cannot explain, the consulate also did not report the discovery of the body by the Spanish police in September. It was only after the Duncans wrote to Mrs. Kazan-Komarek at the end of October that the State Department learned of the death.

In interviews with State Department representatives, the Duncans expressed some doubt that the body was that of Mr. Kazan-Komarek.

They also ruled out any theory of suicide.

State Department officials said there was no indication that Mr. Kazan-Komarek might still have been involved in intelligence work. They insisted that he had not been employed by any U.S. intelligence agency.

The Belgian coalition government of Social Christians and Socialists resigned three weeks ago.

Some major details of his death

## U.S., Prague Want Better Ties Quickly

### Four Years After Soviet Intervention

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI).—The United States and Czechoslovakia are seeking a rapid improvement in their relations as part of President Nixon's pattern of detente in Europe.

Contacts between the two countries were virtually suspended four years ago after Soviet troops deposed the liberal government of Alexander Dubcek. High officials of both countries now say that formal talks on a new consular convention will begin "very soon" and will be followed by negotiations on scientific and cultural exchanges as well as efforts to resolve some financial issues.

There have been repeated overtures by Czechoslovakia to normalize relations and to end Washington's ostracism of the government of Gustav Husak, who succeeded Mr. Dubcek as party leader. Prague is said to view improvement of its relations with Washington not only as a way to gain access to U.S. technology but also as a gesture that would legitimize the Husak leadership.

### Harm Treatment

During the cold war of the 1960s, Washington treated Czechoslovakia perhaps more harshly than any other Soviet-bloc country except East Germany. Even in early 1968, when Mr. Dubcek and his reformist supporters were trying to establish "socialism with a human face," the United States was unwilling to make any dramatic gesture of conciliation toward Prague for fear of provoking an adverse reaction in Moscow.

The first push toward a new relationship occurred in September when Secretary of State William P. Rogers met with the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Bohuslav Chmoupek, at the United Nations. Taking advantage of the new climate in East-West relations that followed Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow in May, the Czechoslovaks expressed readiness to open negotiations on all outstanding issues, including the settlement of American financial claims against Prague.

That meeting was followed by informal discussions and conciliatory gestures. Perhaps the most significant such gesture was the visit to Prague two weeks ago by 11 U.S. senators, an event that received much publicity in Czechoslovakia.

The senators talked with Mr. Husak, Premier Lubomir Strougal, President Ludvik Svoboda, and party secretary Vasil Bilak, a clear sign that the entire leadership favored rapprochement with Washington. It was the first time that Mr. Husak had met with U.S. officials.

The Czechoslovaks have reportedly expressed keen interest in getting "most-favored-nation" tariff status from Washington and in obtaining Export-Import Bank credits to advance U.S. technology.

American officials stress that discussion on these matters must await a settlement of financial issues between the two countries. The United States says it is owed \$72 million. Prague, on the other hand, wants to obtain 18.7 tons of Czechoslovak gold taken by the Germans in World War II and now in U.S. custody.

After his release, he said that the charges against him had been partly true, that he had helped people escape from Czechoslovakia and that he believed he had been working for "French intelligence."

Several years ago, he severed his relationship with Harvard Travel Service, and, in October, 1971, he went to Europe, leaving his wife and five children at their home in Waltham, Mass.

He appeared in the town of Estepona, on the Mediterranean coast near Gibraltar, in November, 1971, where he set up quarters alone in a small flat.

On June 5, the U.S. Consulate in Seville was informed by Samuel Berman, an American living in Estepona, that Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been missing since May 11. About that time, Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been scheduled to make a trip to the United States with Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Duncan, a Canadian couple living in Estepona.

The consulate discounted the missing persons report filed by Mr. Berman after it was informed by the Spanish police that Mr. Kazan-Komarek had been seen during the first week of June.

For reasons that the State Department cannot explain, the consulate also did not report the discovery of the body by the Spanish police in September. It was only after the Duncans wrote to Mrs. Kazan-Komarek at the end of October that the State Department learned of the death.

In interviews with State Department representatives, the Duncans expressed some doubt that the body was that of Mr. Kazan-Komarek.

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State Department officials said there was no indication that Mr. Kazan-Komarek might still have been involved in intelligence work. They insisted that he had not been employed by any U.S. intelligence agency.

The Belgian coalition government of Social Christians and Socialists resigned three weeks ago.



SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—The urge to discover what was under the flowing robe of Archbishop Timothy Manning of Los Angeles proved too great for a small boy to overcome. His impulsive action interrupted the archbishop as he spoke to 200 preschool children during a Christmas party over the weekend at an orphanage.



## Gaullist Party, 5 Men Injured Before Guards Quell a Battle in Belfast Jail

BELFAST, Dec. 12 (UPI).—A battle yesterday among prisoners and guards at Belfast's Crumlin Road jail ended with four guards and one inmate slightly injured, a Home Office spokesman said.

Guards subdued the prisoners without calling in outside help, the spokesman said.

The fight began when Protestant prisoners attacked newly arrived Catholic inmates, security officials said.

The three groups in the government majority—the dominant Gaullist Union of Democrats for the Republic, the independent Republicans and the pro-government centrists—announced that they had agreed to put up common candidates for each of 431 National Assembly seats.

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been a punishment frequently used by the IRA to discipline its members.

A column of about 4,500 unarmed members of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association brought traffic to a standstill as they followed the coffin of UDA leader Ernest Elliott, killed by gunmen last Thursday.

The march started from Elliott's home, a two-bedroom terraced house in Leopold Street in the strongly Protestant Shankill Road district.

Before they moved off,

## Step Toward Irish Unity

By a majority of more than five to one, the voters of the Irish Republic have built a modest first section of a framework in which the reunification of Ireland might one day become possible. They have repealed a section of their 1937 constitution that conferred a "special position" on the Roman Catholic Church, to which 95 percent of the citizens of the Republic belong.

It is a modest step because the clause had no legal standing and because the referendum's outcome had been practically guaranteed by the united support for repeal by the three major political parties as well as by a stance of benevolent neutrality by Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate of all Ireland. In these circumstances, Irish leaders were disappointed that less than 50 percent of the electorate bothered to vote.

Yet the repeal was part of the package insisted on by those among the million Protestants of Northern Ireland willing to contemplate reunification if given proof that

the Republic would shed its theocratic trappings and outdated laws inspired by religious doctrine. Abolition of the "special position" is evidence that Premier Lynch is serious about helping gradually to build "a new Ireland," rather than simply hoping for an eventual takeover of Northern Ireland by the Republic.

Mr. Lynch is justified in saying that the Republic has voted for "peace and reconciliation." He can hasten both goals if he now proceeds systematically with other needed reforms, such as legalizing contraception and lifting the ban on adoption for married partners of different religions. Further down the road, but equally important in creating a climate for unity, is the legalizing of divorce.

It would be unfortunate for progress toward peace in Northern Ireland if Mr. Lynch used the light turnout on the referendum as an excuse to stall on these necessary additional advances.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Floating Oceanic Crap Game

The time is long past when each nation should decide for itself how it would use the waters and the resources of the world's seas. With growing pressure and competition for minerals on the seabed and fish in the water, with the advance of the special technologies allowing such resources to be exploited, with more nations putting more ships of different sorts to sea, with the tendency of all nations, even small and land-locked ones, to claim certain ocean rights—with all of this, it has become essential that nations try to agree on how to work out these extremely significant and complex issues. Failure to do so could lead to much economic loss and inefficiency, and to political conflicts on a scale making Iceland's "cod war" with Britain or Ecuador's snatches of American tuna boats seem like trivial skirmishes.

This is the importance of the United Nations' decision to move on with the long-mulled project of a world conference on the law of the sea. Necessarily a project requiring deep preparation, it will open next November and get down to substance in 1974. Since the issues are vital to the economic livelihood and political interest of so many nations—that is, they are issues subject to continual change—what is likely is that the conference will be not just one big meeting to wrap up one big package but the forerunner for a kind of permanent floating crap game of the seas. For instance, the seabed resources pie will not be cut once and for all at the conference, but the conference ought to set up rules to guide how the pie will be cut, and recut—indeed, how it will be "baked."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## R.I.P.—Life

Life is dead, victim of competition from TV and of the murderous pressure of skyrocketing production and distribution costs that killed Look magazine only 15 months ago. Ironically, Henry R. Luce's pioneering venture in photo-journalism will close its 36-year career with a year-end double issue on the joys of Christmas, a lugubrious going-away remembrance for the hundreds of talented editors, photographers and other staff members jolted onto the idle list.

The advent of television created enormous competitive hurdles for Life, both in its mission as an eyewitness to great events and in the inter-media battle for advertising dollars. The cost squeeze obliged Life to drive away 3 million of the 8.5 million readers it had only two years ago. The circulation total might well have climbed higher still had the prohibitive expense of operating, even at higher subscription prices, not forced Life to apply an ax to its list.

The starkness of its combat photographs, from the Spanish civil war through Vietnam,

provided some of Life's most memorable pages. The magazine showed courage in investigative reporting on corruption in government and labor and in breaking down social taboos, as with its "Birth of a Baby" pictures. Many of its issues opened up imaginative new vistas in science, art, religion and current history to millions of Americans.

The final shove into the grave came from the prospect of a staggering 170 percent rise in postal rates over the next five years. The U.S. Postal Service stubbornly went forward with these increases in the face of repeated warnings by Life and others of their lethal potential. The rapid growth of the casualty list in both newspapers and magazines represents a menacing trend in a democracy that prides itself on an informed and aware citizenry. It is a trend that will not be reversed unless all factors involved in communications cooperate in checking the runaway spiral of costs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

## After the Japanese Elections

Mr. Tanaka has gone on record with a promise to ease the problems of overcrowding and pollution along Japan's Pacific coast by a policy of regional development which would redistribute industry in the more thinly populated parts of the country. His re-election constitutes a mandate to implement this policy, even if the campaign itself produced no very sensible discussions of the issues involved. Yet while Mr. Tanaka is probably better placed than some of his predecessors to make sweeping changes in Japan's traditional economic policies, it does not follow that he will be able to realize his new de-

velopment strategy. If he fails, the Liberal Democrats may yet prove to be vulnerable.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

\* \* \*

Mr. Tanaka will have to show the country what he actually intends to do by way of implementing the domestic program on which he was elected. The left can be expected to exploit any rural discontents caused by his policy of dispersing industry. Nevertheless the result of the election as a whole should leave him in a reasonable position to implement his general anti-pollution, social and environmental policies. So, at least, we must hope.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

## In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1897

LONDON—The demands formulated by Germany on China, which include the cession of a port in Chinese waters, to be used as a coaling station, is exciting more interest in political circles in London than would appear on the surface. Politicians are on the alert, and every new phase of Germany's militant diplomacy in the Far East is being watched very closely. On Friday last there was what one official described as a run on maps giving the locality of the Samsam Isles.

## Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1922

WASHINGTON—The Navy Appropriations Bill, which will be reported to the House tomorrow, will contain provisions for a navy of 85,000 men and will provide for expediting and increasing ship construction. However, the bill will not permit the country to have a navy equal to Great Britain, either in number of men, type of ships or number of ships. This action means that the bill may fail, because there will be a determined fight by advocates of an adequate navy to increase the appropriations.



'Four Hundred Years of Oppression? Man, I Just Got Here.'

## The New Look in Ireland

By C. L. Sulzberger

**P**ARIS.—Jack Lynch, the spry, athletic Taoiseach or premier of the Irish Republic, has confounded those critics who called him too weak and easy-going by now giving Dublin the most vibrant display of political leadership it has seen in years.

In swift succession his government has cracked down on both branches of the Irish Republican Army, the Marxist officials and the Provisionals who are shedding most of the blood in Ulster; arrested Sean MacStiofain, the Provisionals' chief of staff; fired the governing board of the state radio and television; arrested 68 people who demonstrated against Lynch's actions; rammed through a law enabling him to lock up anyone suspected of conspiratorial activities; and passed a referendum terminating the "special

status" of the Catholic Church. He also said he favored a secular constitution, birth control, non-sectarian schools and divorce for those who wished it (mainly the small Protestant minority) and, though the IRA was illegal, thought it hard to obtain evidence to convict its members. Now, with surprising speed and audacity, he has moved on all fronts to demonstrate the power of his convictions.

The IRA Officials are far more extremist than MacStiofain's Provisions because they want to see all Ireland turned into a Marxist state. But the Officials have refrained from messin about in Ulster street warfare and steer the "emotionalism" of the Provisions who, they say, are merely outmoded characters out of Sean O'Casey.

Divorce and birth control are still legally banned. Childless marriages of mixed religions are still prohibited from adopting children. Doctors can only prescribe the pill for noncontraceptive purposes and its manufacture and import are outlawed.

This is the most electrifying show of dynamism anyone has seen in the Republic since it was created half a century ago. Nobody expected it of the mild, soft-spoken bachelor from Cork whose tenure of office had appeared to be marked by inaction while urban guerrilla warfare raged through neighboring British-run Ulster.

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## EAST GERMANY

A Captivating Production  
Of Handel's Opera 'Xerxes'

By Paul Moor

KIEZ, East Germany (IHT).—Everybody knows Handel's "Xerxes" (well, "L'Orfeo," actually) from his opera "Xerxes," but hardly anyone knows "Xerxes" itself? The historical prototype, the King of Carians I and Atossa, lived from about 510 to 465 BC, and for 120 years or so of his life reigned as King of Persia. This hardly sounds like the stuff for a comic opera, but when then when Nicolo Minoli wrote his libretto for Handel he concentrated on the amorous shenanigans of the characters involved and restricted his historical authenticity to very little more than the matter of proper names.

Cheerfully ignoring the fact that Handel's home town Halle, just down the road from Leipzig, will itself present a new production of "Xerxes" next year during its big annual Handel festival, Joachim Herk, Leipzig's brilliant Operadirektor, has come forth with a production of the opera that Halle will have considerable trouble toppling. Its score consists of one great big jolly aria or duet after another, as the music. Mr. Herk's deft staging, and Bernhard Schöpfer's sumptuous sets and costumes add up to a captivating evening of musical theatre.

Forget about the story, at least in full detail; one could no more summarize it briefly than the reader could possibly keep separate the actions and intrigues of Amastis, Atossa, Arameanes and Ariades, to name only four of the opera's seven solists. Essentially, it put it in psychological terms, the situation boils down to a double case of sibling rivalry. King Xerxes and his brother both love a same girl, but she and her sister both love the King's brother.

## A Wedding

Amastis, an Egyptian princess whom Xerxes spurns and one that is transmuted so abundantly in operas of this period, becomes corporate of the palace guard, which leads one to wonder whether a great King Xerxes has even walk-around sense. It all ends, of course, with the wedding of the only two who really love each other, Romil and Xerxes' brother Arameanes. Princess Amastis, after shedding her past-on moustache and letting her hair down, finally gets him to think of it, apparently doesn't get anybody.

What enchanting music! Leipzig's great old Gewandhaus Orchestra, which in addition to its concerts also plays every performance of the Leipzig Opera, took and thoroughly deserved a stage bow with its trained chorus sang spiritedly, and Marion Schurath contributed suitably light choreography. Michaela Breuer, Paul Glahn, Heinz Haak, Liliane Neitzsche, Rudolf Riesner, Thomas M. Thomaschke as Edgar Waller, all deserve bouquets for their performances: the soloists come to think of it, apparently doesn't get anybody.

Since the relaxation of East-West relations in Germany, the opera lover would do well to think about discovering some of the far sometimes extraordinary productions not only in Leipzig but also in such cities as Dresden, Weimar, Erfurt, Rostock and others. Room with bath and breakfast in the Hotel Stadt Leipzig, the city's best, cost on about \$12.75; and the visa, obtained through West Germany's DE travel agency, came through within a few days. Real operatic discovery awaits the adventurous.

## ROME GALLERIES

Paul Klee, Oct. 30, Via del Ces, Rome, until Dec. 16.

Five real Klee's are refreshing to return to. The image of this small modern master has been spoiled by too much reproduction—posters and prints can never quite render his fine regard for detail—but by too much imitation by lesser artists. His limited scale and ingrown humor have been tiresome at times, but in this selection one may again appreciate his brightness and delicateness.

"Feld," made up of patches each a dense little field of strokes of green, and "In der Hecke," a sprout caught in the labyrinth of its own pen lines, and three others, add up to a showing all the more enjoyable for its smallness.

Short of bringing in your own pet, the selection at Sven's is wide and interesting. Mr. Boltenstern's contributions make up the largest part of the show. Equally at ease at delicate or chunky pieces, he finds his main inspiration in nature. Some jewels look like strange flowers with ruby hearts. Others have a tree-trunk structure. A striking, two-inch-wide bib, reaching from neck to waist, is a river with gold banks and silver water. Before he turned to jewelry, Mr. Boltenstern had exhibitions in London, Berlin and Munich. Last summer he rated a one-man show at the Museum of Modern Art in Vienna.

Pol. Bur's jewels look like mobiles, with gold balls spinning around and round. A triangular brooch has the same disquieting movement, with spikes that undulate gently as you move.

Good Contrast

As a good contrast, English sculptress Susan Heron has perfectly flat, enameled jewelry with a graphic beauty all its own. Oudet makes bizarre gold epaulet letters that cascade down to the elbow. Maierhofer is the only one

who tackled plastic and his multicolored rings look equally well on a stand, as small objects d'art.

All jewels are signed and come in numbered editions, 30 to 50 generally. Prices start at 500 francs for a handsome crushed gold ring with many jewels in the neighborhood of 3,000 francs.

But think! the princess said, "conventional jewels lose their value the minute you take them out of the shop, whereas these jewels should go up all the time. Same as art."

Rembrandt Work Found in Berlin; 2 Are Arrested

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (UPI).—West Berlin police announced today the recovery of two paintings stolen from the Museum of Fine Arts in Tours, France, and said they would be returned.

They are Rembrandt's "Flight of the Holy Family to Egypt" and "Van Goyen's "Seascape."

Police said a 23-year-old Czech student confessed that he had stolen them the night of Dec. 21, 1971, and brought them here to sell.

Police said that the Czech, identified only as Karel W., was arrested at West Berlin's Tempelhof Airport Nov. 22 but he did not confess until today.

Police said that he confessed after the case was broken Friday with the arrest of a middleman who sold the Rembrandt painting for 100,000 marks (\$33,846) to a police agent posing as a buyer. The middleman was a West Berlin sculptor identified by police only as Theo Konrad Sch.

Police then tracked down the Van Goyen painting, which they said the Czech had sold to a private collector for 8,000 marks (\$1,560). A police spokesman said that the case was solved by a tip from Interpol, the international police reporting agency.

to be able to praise her. O college in heart shape, composed of petals and dried simple leaves have charm, but others, dolly clothing pasted on drawings, though delicate, look contrived. On several canvases still paint edges the highlights blown-up fairy-tale illustrations. These childhood references in Pop manner are all right, if what is one to say about a own puppet theater from a attic and a big piece of fanciable happy nostalgia: a bit covered with yellowed sepia photographs? Pleasant, always susceptible to influences, hasn't come too self-indulgent now.

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*evaluation  
of Yen Seen  
as Inevitable  
former U.S. Official  
dicts 6-10% Change*

W YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—An cannot long stave off a yen revaluation of 6 to 10 percent, according to Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, ignoring official pledges to revalue again. Japanese are already building reaction into their import-trans-prices," Mr. Heller says in article written for the *Wall Journal*.

valuation would relieve speculations against the yen, rising resentment and nationalist threats against Japan's exports, and remove a major in Japan's relations with trading partners," especially Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Heller says.

will also get a bonus terms of trade, as the yen buy more in the world's s. Since the intensity of export drive is rooted in dependence on for-

ces for most of its food material needs, it would

if Japan resisted a move to secure the needed im-

or a smaller quantity of

the coin over, the world would be ill to urge too large a re-

urn. The world's interest ultimately Japan's is held by Japanese measures tariffs and quotas, remove i export stimulants and export barriers, and make al changes in Japan's to correct its export bias.

is merely of the melting icebergs, a series of steps toward compatibility with the world and a better of life for Japan."

### rope Linking in Common Check System

lyde H. Farnsworth

(NYT)—It may still be long time before Europe single currency, but 33 of the *Continents* all in nations except the Son, East Germany and are being linked in a check system.

could provide the p-1 impetus for a single at least for Western says Alfonso de Vilder, marketing manager of tebank in Belgium.

I also mean more com- American Express and S. Issuers of travelers'

system gives a traveler, a so-called Eurocheck a book of Eurochecks, to cash up to the equivalent in any currency in 6,000 bank branches in iles from Iceland to

cost is the equivalent year for the Eurocheck approximately 45 cents check cashed. The not have to be bought as under the American or other travelers' cards where generally a percent of the value of is charged.

Express remains un- Michel Lancerouen, ny's resident vice-presi- tance.

we have had more n. it has only oblige better service," he said.

200 Minimum check card holder must account in any one of han 100 banks (including banks in the Communist affiliated with the system) should have more than acent of \$200 in his because if one of his bounces, his name goes national control center are no longer honored. nation is presently only

### FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

#### U.K. Banks Raise Interest Rates

Three major British banks have followed the lead of National Westminster in raising their prime interest rates, the interest on loans granted to their most creditworthy clients. The base rates of Barclays, Lloyds and Midland Banks move to 7.12 percent from the previous 7 percent. The increases are in line with the government's campaign to force lending rates higher in an effort to fight inflation. The Bank of England's basic lending rate was raised last Friday to 8 percent as part of the government's attempt to reduce the growth of the money supply to 10 percent from the current 17 percent.

#### ECB Hits Chemical Spending Plans

The "unaltered and totally unlimited" expansion plan by the chemical industry in France and Italy will "increase and prolong the difficulties of overcapacity in the basic chemicals and man-made fiber sectors," the Common Market commission reports. In a written reply to a question from a member of the European Parliament, the commission notes that France's Sixth Plan calls for investing the equivalent of \$6.4 billion in its chemical industry between 1971 and 1975, while Italy's plan calls for \$7.1 billion of investments between 1971 and 1980. Both plans call for sharp increases, more than doubling capacities by 1975 in many cases, in the output of more than a dozen chemicals, some of which are used in the sagging man-made fiber industry. Italy in particular has been criticized by fiber industry competitors for plans to add to already large

world overcapacity. The commission says it "considers it desirable" that a number of companies, particularly in Italy, should concentrate their immediate efforts on the reorganization of existing structures, rather than on expansion into sensitive sectors.

#### Sperry Rand German Units Merge

Sperry Rand has merged its West German subsidiary into one unit, Sperry Rand GmbH, with headquarters in Frankfurt. The units are Karlsruhe, Turpelo, Bueromachinenwerke, and Sperry Kreisleutechnik. In line with the move, stock capital of Sperry Rand GmbH was raised to \$20 million marks from \$25.5 million marks by transferring the stock of the units. There will be no change in the operational structure of Sperry Rand units in Germany.

#### Migros Unit Acquires German Bank

Migros Bank has bought all the outstanding shares of Bank Muehling AG, of Dusseldorf. Bank Muehling has assets of 31 million deutsche marks and a capital stock of 2.5 million DM. Migros says, Migros Bank belongs to the Migros group, a leading Swiss retail chain, and has assets of more than 1 billion francs.

#### Cities Service Reports Oil Flow

Cities Service Co., operating for a group including Ashland Oil Inc., Monsanto Co. and Hobart Oil Inc., says the JS-20 No. 1 well in the Java Sea has produced 3,120 barrels a day of high gravity oil and 6.3 million cubic feet of gas a day. The well is located off the Indonesian coast.

#### As Costs Hit Profit Margins

### Price of Gold Mine Stocks Seen Declining

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—

Gold has lost some of its glitter for many analysts in London and Zurich who scrutinize South African gold shares. No one expects the bottom to drop out of these stocks, but the consensus is that their prices are more likely to slip than climb in the months just ahead.

A study by Rowe & Pitman, a London brokerage house, for instance, worries about the rising costs of South African gold-mining and the effect of this on

earnings of various producers of the yellow metal.

"Because of the adverse cost trend," the study states, "we recommend sale of low profit-margin mines." These are defined by Rowe & Pitman as mines whose per-ounce production costs exceed a range of \$35 to \$40.

Numerous South African mines fall within that range, including Elsburg, Durban Deep, Harmony and Western Areas. Others not far from the range that would prompt a sell recommendation by Rowe & Pitman include Vaal Reefs, whose per-ounce costs amounted to \$31 in September,

Analysts generally report that labor costs in the mines are soaring. One study shows that overall working costs per ton milled in the third quarter were some 11 percent higher than a year earlier.

And most analysts see scant hope for a change in the cost trend. Inflation in South Africa is accelerating dangerously, they report. Consumer prices, on the average, rose 13.2 percent in the recent 12-month period.

The price of gold on the free market in London is currently about \$63 an ounce, after touching \$70 an ounce as recently as last August. Many analysts are predicting a further decline in the price.

Ernest Bigler, manager of gold and foreign exchange trading for Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich, is among them, and he says, "as it goes, so go gold shares."

#### More Realistic

His research leads him to conclude that a free market price of perhaps \$55 an ounce would be more realistic than today's level.

Slightly more optimistic about the price trend is Walter Frey, chief gold trader of Swiss Bank Corp. He estimates that supply and demand forces should constitute a "floor" under the free market price of roughly \$60 an ounce.

Any attempt to forecast the free market trend, most analysts stress, must take into account the plans of South African authorities. The more gold that South Africa decides to sell, of course, the more this tends to depress the free market price. Currently, most analysts agree, it is selling about two-thirds of its annual output of about 1,000 tons on the free market and withholding the rest as a reserve.

#### Bigger Sales Seen

Next year, however, it is widely believed that South Africa may begin selling 100 percent of its production.

On top of this, it is generally predicted that Russia plans to sell some 150 tons by next summer. The Soviets have sold 150 tons already this year.

Some observers have been impressed by the fact that the free market price has not slumped more in recent months in view of the heavy sales.

But with much more selling in prospect, the general opinion is that the free market price has nowhere to go but down.

### U.S., Soviet Firms In Insurance Pact

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuters)—American International Group Inc. said today its American Home Assurance subsidiary has entered into an agreement with the Soviet-owned Black Sea & Baltic Insurance Co. of London.

Under the agreement American manufacturers and their export intermediaries may apply for insurance to cover any cancellation of orders by Russian purchasers after production has begun, or non-payment by Russian buyers for merchandise already shipped, the company said.

American Home currently offers U.S. manufacturers coverage against losses that may be sustained as a result of revocation of the manufacturer's American export license subsequent to concluding a sale to a Russian buyer.

#### Japan Trade Figures

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—Imports validated in November totalled \$2.23 billion, up 48 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today. Exports were listed at \$2.63 billion, up 2.8 percent from a year earlier.

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### Textile Output Hits Record In U.S. in '72

#### 14% Rise Reported Despite Import Rise

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. textile industry set a record for domestic shipments this year despite import competition, H.W. Close, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, said yesterday.

The proposed complaint

### Xerox Facing Monopoly Charge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP).—

The Federal Trade Commission announced today it will issue a complaint charging that Xerox Corp. has monopolized the \$1.7-billion office copier industry by engaging in unfair marketing and patent practices.

The proposed complaint also states that Xerox has foreclosed its foreign affiliates from competing with it in the United States.

The proposed complaint does not represent a finding of fact

by the commission. Such a complaint is issued when the FTC has reason to believe that the law has been violated.

Xerox may elect to contest the action at hearings before the commission and in the courts or may negotiate a consent settlement.

The complaint drawn up by the commission staff says that the office copier market includes a submarket in plain paper machines amounting to \$1 billion

pears. It says Xerox accounted for about 85 percent of all revenues generated by the submarket, approximately 60 percent of all revenues in the over-all office copier market, and approximately 86 percent of revenues from the lease and sale of machines in the total market in 1971.

C. Peter McCough, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Xerox, said in a statement that the complaint was "ill founded and without merit," and that Xerox "will defend the action vigorously."

#### Divestiture Sought

The proposed complaint specifies that Xerox shall divest itself of the stock of Rank Xerox, Ltd., a British corporation which distributes office copier machines and supplies worldwide except in the United States and Canada.

The complaint also seeks "mandatory royalty-free, unrestricted licensing of all existing patents pertinent to office copiers, including rights resulting from pending patent applications, mandatory unrestricted licensing of patents pertinent to office copiers obtained during the 1970s, and a third-quarter loss compared with a profit a year earlier.

At a briefing on the proposed complaint, the director of the FTC's bureau of competition, Alan Ward, said the action stems from an investigation which has been going on for about three years.

#### Savings Unknown

He said the staff has made no estimate of the proposed savings if what he described as Xerox's monopoly is dissolved.

The proposed complaint said that Xerox's return after taxes on stockholders' equity averaged 21.2 percent for the years 1967-71. In 1971, approximately 50 percent of Xerox's total revenues were derived from its domestic business and office copiers and supplies, and approximately 25 percent of its total revenues were derived from Rank Xerox, a corporation formed by Xerox and Rank Organization, Ltd.

The staff complaint says that in 1971 Xerox was approximately the 52d largest domestic industrial firm in terms of total revenues and approximately the 17th most profitable such firm based on return of stockholders' equity.

In London, shares of Rank Organization dropped in after-hours trading on the London Stock Exchange following disclosure of the FTC move.

Rank's A shares, the most widely-held, were quoted at 1,112 1/2 pence at the close of official trading on the exchange.

### 8-Point Drive in Xerox Stock Leads General List Lower

By Vartanig

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices turned lower on profit-taking today as yesterday's surge of glamour issues suddenly played out.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.08 to 1,033.18, while the Amex index fell 0.09 to 26.58, while declines outnumbered advances, 623 against 202. Turnover was 3,934 million shares, compared with 3,811 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded Giant Stores fell 7.8 to 83.5. It reported a third-quarter loss compared with a profit a year earlier.

At a briefing on the proposed complaint, the director of the FTC's bureau of competition, Alan Ward, said the action stems from an investigation which has been going on for about three years.

#### One Dollar

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ).—The latest exchange rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges

Dec. 12, 1972

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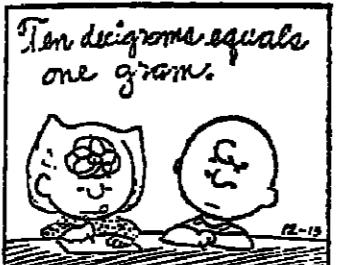
## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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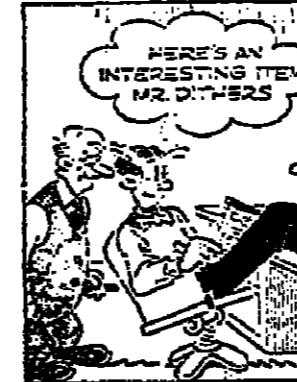




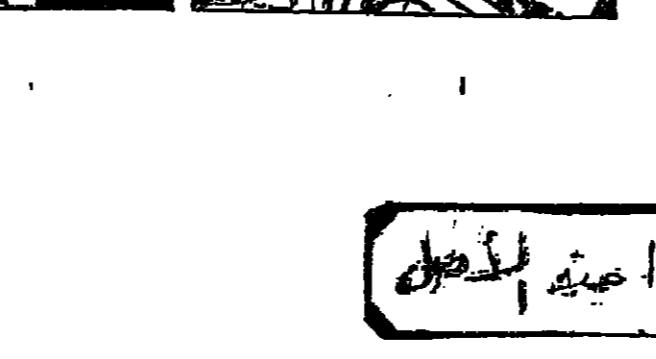
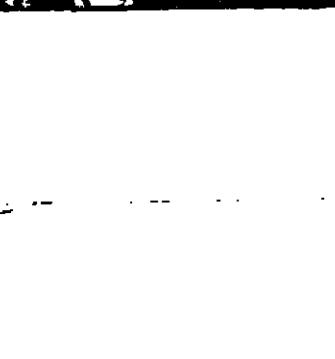
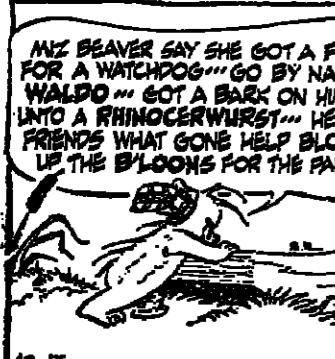
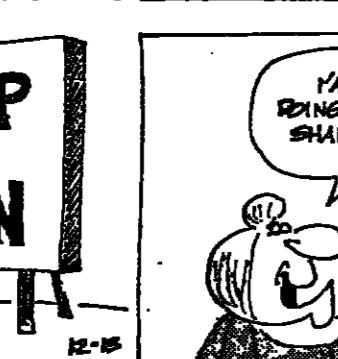
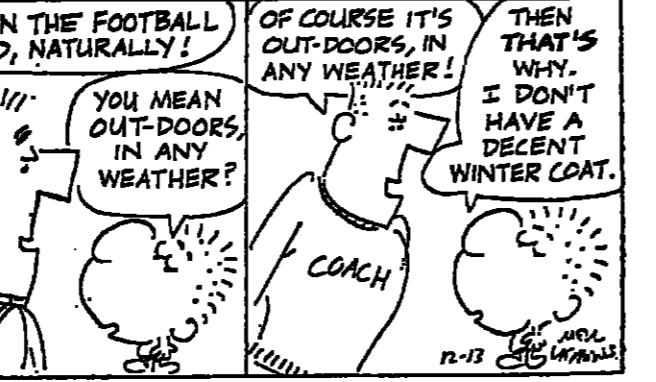




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## BOOKS

## EARS OF THE JUNGLE

By Pierre Boulle. Translated from the French by Michael Dobry and Lynda Cole. Vanguard. 234 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"Ears of the Jungle" has all the makings of a best seller: clumsy writing, dovetailed plotting, cardboard characters and bull's-eye topicality. Every best seller must have a hero and a villain, and in his choices Pierre Boulle has shown an unerring instinct. American technology is pitted against woman's intuition—not one, but two women. Naturally, the machines never had a chance. What God hath created, no computer shall conquer. In an unusually bold stroke, the author has even dared to show the North Vietnamese making fools of our American forces, but to placate the "silent majority" he has made them Mickey Mouse underdogs opposing a juggernaut of mindless destruction.

Boulle is, of course, the author of "The Bridge Over the River Kwai" and "Planet of the Apes"—two other books that celebrate the tried and true formula of turning the tables against the over-confident.

At an American base in Thailand, a group of highly trained technicians sit passively at their instruments, crowned with earphones like any teen-ager with stereo headset. They are listening to the sounds relayed by sensors, waiting for the rumble of exhausts, the occasional clank of metal on metal, the stray bits of conversation, which still betray an enemy convoy moving through the jungle under cover of night. The information from the sensors is fed into computers, which will pinpoint the sounds and guide the bombers inexorably to their target.

But hold on! They have reckoned without the imaginative fire power of Madame Nghi, head of North Vietnamese intelligence. As a real leader, she goes to the grass roots: she visits the primitive hill tribes whose lands are being devastated and asks their advice. They, too, have an all-wise witch, one Ami, and when these two dragon ladies meet, the American army's goose is cooked in its own烹煮 (piping) the sounds and guide the bombers inexorably to their target.

Lonely, divorced, baffled by his infrequent meetings with his cold and emancipated daughter, Gen. Bishop, a man still in the prime of life, develops only paternal feelings toward his lovely secretary, and protects her from the rude advances of his younger officers. In an attempt to give her a personality, Boulle has Tim talk alone, when she is alone in her bungalow, to her imaginary children and servants. It takes the Americans forever to catch on to the fact that they are being duped. They cannot understand why the North Vietnamese keep using the same trail when it is always infallibly attacked and end by attributing this to "stubborn pride." In the end, the Western intruders are held by their own poison, killed by their computers. The irony here is Boulle's own brand of saturation bombing.

No matter what your politics may be, we are not as silly as the "enemy" is not as saintly as the author would have us believe. Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When the diagrammed deal was played in a recent regional tournament in the United States, both North players raised the one no-trump opening bid aggressively to three no-trump. And at both tables South received an immediate bonus when West made the normal lead of a small spade and allowed the ten to win a cheap trick.

If either declarer had faith in the old superstition that the club king is always bare, he would have played the club ace—a ridiculous play on a percentage basis—as the second trick with a triumphant result. But both entered dummy with the heart king and played the club queen, taking a normal finesse and losing to the king.

West, for one team, made the routine return of the spade queen. He had no particular hope of making use of the spades, but any shift seemed risky.

South had with the spade ace and had only eight tricks in view. He entered dummy with a club lead and led a low heart.

North won with the nine and was made to establish the diamond ace as the declarer's ninth trick. And if he played anything else the declarer would establish his ninth trick in hearts, and the diamond ace would wither on the vine.

South allowed the diamond queen to win and played low again from dummy when the diamond four was continued. West won with the nine and was helpless. If he cashed the diamond ace, he would establish the king in dummy as the declarer's ninth trick. And if he played anything else the declarer would establish his ninth trick in hearts, and the diamond ace would wither on the vine.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding: South West North East  
1 N.T. Pass 2 N.T. Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the spade six.

## Solution to Previous Puzzles

1. QJ762 2. K94 3. K752 4. Q1063  
5. K 6. K 7. K 8. K 9. K 10. K 11. K 12. K  
13. K 14. K 15. K 16. K 17. K 18. K 19. K 20. K 21. K 22. K 23. K 24. K 25. K 26. K 27. K 28. K 29. K 30. K 31. K 32. K 33. K 34. K 35. K 36. K 37. K 38. K 39. K 40. K 41. K 42. K 43. K 44. K 45. K 46. K 47. K 48. K 49. K 50. K 51. K 52. K 53. K 54. K 55. K 56. K 57. K 58. K 59. K 60. K 61. K 62. K 63. K 64. K 65. K 66. K 67. K 68. K 69. K 70. K 71. K 72. K 73. K 74. K 75. K 76. K 77. K 78. K 79. K 80. K 81. K 82. K 83. K 84. K 85. K 86. K 87. K 88. K 89. K 90. K 91. K 92. K 93. K 94. K 95. K 96. K 97. K 98. K 99. K 100. K 101. K 102. K 103. K 104. K 105. K 106. K 107. K 108. K 109. K 110. K 111. K 112. K 113. K 114. K 115. K 116. K 117. K 118. K 119. K 120. K 121. K 122. K 123. K 124. K 125. K 126. K 127. K 128. K 129. K 130. K 131. K 132. K 133. K 134. K 135. K 136. K 137. K 138. K 139. K 140. K 141. K 142. K 143. K 144. K 145. K 146. K 147. K 148. K 149. K 150. K 151. K 152. K 153. K 154. K 155. K 156. K 157. K 158. K 159. K 160. K 161. K 162. K 163. K 164. K 165. K 166. K 167. K 168. K 169. K 170. K 171. K 172. K 173. K 174. K 175. K 176. K 177. K 178. K 179. K 180. K 181. K 182. K 183. K 184. K 185. K 186. K 187. K 188. K 189. K 190. K 191. K 192. K 193. K 194. K 195. K 196. K 197. K 198. K 199. K 200. K 201. K 202. K 203. K 204. K 205. K 206. K 207. K 208. K 209. K 210. K 211. K 212. K 213. K 214. K 215. K 216. K 217. K 218. K 219. K 220. K 221. K 222. K 223. K 224. K 225. K 226. K 227. K 228. K 229. K 230. K 231. K 232. K 233. K 234. K 235. K 236. K 237. K 238. K 239. K 240. K 241. K 242. K 243. K 244. K 245. K 246. K 247. K 248. K 249. K 250. K 251. K 252. K 253. K 254. K 255. K 256. K 257. K 258. K 259. K 260. K 261. K 262. K 263. K 264. K 265. K 266. K 267. K 268. K 269. K 270. K 271. K 272. K 273. K 274. K 275. K 276. K 277. K 278. K 279. K 280. K 281. K 282. K 283. K 284. K 285. K 286. K 287. K 288. K 289. K 290. K 291. K 292. K 293. K 294. K 295. K 296. K 297. K 298. K 299. K 300. K 301. K 302. K 303. K 304. K 305. K 306. K 307. K 308. K 309. K 310. K 311. K 312. K 313. K 314. K 315. K 316. K 317. K 318. K 319. K 320. K 321. K 322. K 323. K 324. K 325. K 326. K 327. K 328. K 329. K 330. K 331. K 332. K 333. K 334. K 335. K 336. K 337. K 338. K 339. K 340. K 341. K 342. K 343. K 344. K 345. K 346. K 347. K 348. K 349. K 350. K 351. K 352. K 353. K 354. K 355. K 356. K 357. K 358. K 359. K 360. K 361. K 362. K 363. K 364. K 365. K 366. K 367. K 368. K 369. K 370. K 371. K 372. K 373. K 374. K 375. K 376. K 377. K 378. K 379. K 380. K 381. K 382. K 383. K 384. K 385. K 386. K 387. K 388. K 389. K 390. K 391. K 392. K 393. K 394. K 395. K 396. K 397. K 398. K 399. K 400. K 401. K 402. K 403. K 404. K 405. K 406. K 407. K 408. K 409. K 410. K 411. K 412. K 413. K 414. K 415. K 416. K 417. K 418. K 419. K 420. K 421. K 422. K 423. K 424. K 425. K 426. K 427. K 428. K 429. K 430. K 431. K 432. K 433. K 434. K 435. K 436. K 437. K 438. K 439. K 440. K 441. K 442. K 443. K 444. K 445. K 446. K 447. K 448. K 449. K 450. K 451. K 452. K 453. K 454. K 455. K 456. K 457. K 458. K 459. K 460. K 461. K 462. K 463. K 464. K 465. K 466. K 467. K 468. K 469. K 470. K 471. K 472. K 473. K 474. K 475. K 476. K 477. K 478. K 479. K 480. K 481. K 482. K 483. K 484. K 485. K 486. K 487. K 488. K 489. K 490. K 491. K 492. K 493. K 494. K 495. K 496. K 497. K 498. K 499. K 500. K 501. K 502. K 503. K 504. K 505. K 506. K 507. K 508. K 509. K 510. K 511. K 512. K 513. K 514. K 515. K 516. K 517. K 518. K 519. K 520. K 521. K 522. K 523. K 524. K 525. K 526. K 527. K 528. K 529. K 530. K 531. K 532. K 533. K 534. K 535. K 536. K 537. K 538. K 539. K 540. K 541. K 542. K 543. K 544. K 545. K 546. K 547. K 548. K 549. K 550. K 551. K 552. K 553. K 554. K 555. K 556. K 557. K 558. K 559. K 550. K 551. K 552. K 553. K 554. K 555. K 556. K 557. K 558. K 559. K 560. K 561. K 562. K 563. K 564. K 565. K 566. K 567. K 568. K 569. K 560. K 561. K 562. K 563.



## Observer

## Massagragy Sage

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—"Am I excited about the changes in the President's cabinet?"

Sen. Merle Survine of the sunken State of Massagragy habitually repeated those questions he thought either naive or foolish, and this particular question put him to his Sen. Gloss, struck him as both naïve and foolishly naive.

Any question from Sen. Gloss would have annoyed Sen. Survine, of course. With only 18 years of seniority in the Senate, Gloss was, in Sen. Survine's view, a mere whipper-snapper.

"Gloss," said Sen. Survine, dipping his bread into his bean soup, "you are my able, distinguished and brilliant colleague, as I have said many times on the floor, and that is why your question puzzles me."

Sen. Gloss smiled the smile which displayed the beautifully capped teeth he hoped would some day carry him to the presidency on television.

"You see," Sen. Survine explained, "the reason presidents make these cabinet changes is not to excite us, but to excite the press."

"Marvelous!" said Sen. Gloss. "Simply marvelous! Tell me more." He was genuinely interested, for he regarded the Senate as a vocational school for acquiring presidential skills.

"If you think about it, Gloss, it may occur to you that nobody anywhere in the entire United States of America, God bless her! including you and me, had given a single thought to the cabinet during the entire four years between the time Nixon introduced them on television in the winter of 1968 and last month when he suddenly began talking about them again."

"Unbelievable!" said Sen. Gloss. "I have it on good authority," Sen. Survine said, "that the President himself had forgotten all about the cabinet until Nov. 10, which is what any sensible pres-

ident would have done under the circumstances."

Sen. Gloss's teeth flashed. Then why, he asked, had the President spent so much time at cabinet-making lately?

"Because of the press, man!" Sen. Survine said.

There is a dangerous moment after every election, he explained, in which politicians, including even presidents, have nothing to do but lie in the sun and bask or sit on mountaintops and feel thoroughly justified.

"For 10 weeks, absolutely nothing happens," Sen. Survine said. "Oh, a few of us sit around the Senate dining room, eating the famous Senate bean soup and planning ways to lighten the Treasury, but on the whole it is a time of peace and blessed recuperation from the awful founess of the campaigning."

"I see!" cried Sen. Gloss. "You mean the press would have nothing to report unless..."

"Exactly, Gloss. The poor devils get no such respite from the foulness of their lives as we get. And what do you think the mood of such wrecks would be if they had nothing to report to their publishers?"

"Foul!" said Sen. Gloss. "Their mood would be foul, sour, skeptical and cynical."

"You learn rapidly, Gloss," said Sen. Survine. "They would be inclined to go writing about senators juking around the world, and about what soreheads in the Pentagon were saying, and on the old White House staff is getting the big corporation jobs whereby to lighten the Treasury more easily, and so forth. To prevent all this dangerous nonsense, the President trotted out the good old cabinet and spends eight weeks remaking it, thus keeping the press in a constant state of ridiculous but nonetheless healthy euphoria about nothing worth mentioning."

"Uncanny!" said Sen. Gloss. "The cabinet exists because it is utterly without importance."

"A bit of overstatement perhaps," Sen. Survine said. "But I should be very surprised if after Christmas we hear of the cabinet again before late November, 1976."

Germany my distant love, When I think of you I almost sleep. I see you France through tears And its light-hearted people are a burden to me... —From Heine's "Anno 1833"

## The Trouble With Heine

PARIS (IHT).—One of the better curtain lines of 1856 (or any other year) was Heinrich Heine's. Admittedly he had had a long time to think it up—his mortal illness had begun in 1848. Nevertheless: A pious friend, visiting the dying poet's bedside in Paris, voiced some concern about the state of his soul, and finally asked Heine if he thought that God would "forgive" him. The poet replied that he had no reason to doubt it, and added: "That's his job." ("C'est son métier")

Today (Dec. 13), on Heine's 175th birthday, it seems reasonably safe to assume that Divine absolution was not denied him (not that there was much to "forgive"). But if God has forgiven him, Dusseldorf has not. One hundred and sixteen years after that city's most famous son was buried in Montmartre, the jury is still out. It is enough to make a crocodile laugh. Perhaps only the mortand pen of Heine—the pen of a writer who has been called the wittiest of Germans and also the wittiest of Jews, the latter company being somewhat faster—perhaps only Heine himself could impale on paper the spectacle of Dusseldorf's dilemma.

The Munich newspaper *Münchner Merkur* tried valiantly, in an article the other day headlined "Immer noch Schwierigkeiten mit Heine," to "solve" the problem. The sub of the rubric was that the bustling capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, which has been called, perhaps unkindly, a "sink of materialism," a "nest of corruption" and an "eyesore of West Germany's affluent society," should decide it is too pure to honor a native son who is regarded elsewhere as one of the most odious and noblest of living poets.

The German novelist Martin Walser (born in 1927) has, according to the *Merkur*, written a much-telegraphed letter to Heine's friends, calling for a "rethink" of the poet's place in the city's university in his honor. This effort, like many similar initiatives, since the poet's death, has so far been futile. The earlier efforts to erect some sort of monument to Heine in his home town were headed off by, as Kamm put it, "the virulent campaign of those who hated Heine because he was not only an ironist of Prussian chauvinism and authoritarianism but also a Jew, although he was converted to Christianity."

There are other elements equally reprehensible in the picture, as the *Münchner Merkur* report points out. Some of them involve questions of taste and morality. It may come as a surprise to those who have day has passed." The paper adds the

read Heine's "Reisebilder" (Travel Pictures) in English translation to hear that these brilliant pieces, which began appearing in 1821 and are regarded as prototypes in the history of German prose, have been attacked in Germany as "filthy" and "sordid." Heine, experimenting with new approaches to realism, has been flogged with the example of his great predecessor Goethe, whose "calm, clean gaze" was contrasted with his own alleged tendency to finger scabs and probe under moss-grown stones.

Another aspect is merely touched on in passing by the *Merkur* writer, Arnd Ruhle, in discussing Heine's personality, he remarks that perhaps a psychologist could provide some insight into the feelings of a "Jewish child born prior to the marriage of his parents..." It does not seem likely that the facts of Heine's birth are unknown to the city fathers of Dusseldorf.

tongue-in-cheek comment that perhaps things will settle down in Dusseldorf now, "until the next celebration, in 25 years."

It would be useful to count on that



Heine's friends, following their guru's example as a disturber of the peace, are unlikely to throw in the towel when the fight has hardly begun. Meanwhile, they comfort themselves with the thought of how Heine, a connoisseur of irony, would have savored the bitter taste of his latest rejection as "a bad German" as a man who left his homeland to spend the last 25 years of his life in the capital of the "hereditary enemy."

There is still another irony here, for Heine was cut with a double-edged sword.

In March, 1853, a year before his death, he wrote a preface for the French edition of "Lützow." The book consisted of articles he had written between 1840 and 1845, when he was Paris correspondent for the *Algemeine Zeitung*, a newspaper in Augsburg. The articles had appeared anonymously; one of Heine's purposes in bringing out the French edition was to correct errors in editing and other departures from his original.

Another purpose, he said in the preface, was to defend himself—by printing evidence to the contrary—against charges by his own countrymen that he had "dragged the most honorable people and institutions of France through the mud." In short, here was that nasty fellow Heine badmouthing both the Germans and the French.

Earlier, Heine said wisely, "My work shall speak for me: that's all." That's enough. Try reading 150 years after he wrote it, the verse that begins: "Ich weiß nicht, was soll der bieder Dass ich so traurig bin..." Or this: "Im wunderschönen Monat Mai als Knochen sprangen: Da ist in meinem Herzen Die Liebe aufgegangen..."

Another of life's embarrassing moments. While playing tag at school, Matthew Kingswood of

## PEOPLE: Divorces, Bankruptcies, Are His Way of Life

Chesham, England, fell against a door and the door handle wedged between his teeth. Pavement dismantled the door and the latch and finally freed the handle out of his mouth.

In a search on the canal for wife reports *People*, Nov. 24, Del. 6, in Gladbeck writes "While sightseeing in downtown Gladbeck (West Germany), the other morning a native pulled alongside and offered to trade several of his wives for my wife. I came to think you should know that I declined."

From Parade magazine's page of favorite jokes comes this one, U.S. TV personality Dick Cavett: "I set my exercise every morning by drowning in a swimming pool alongside and then taking a brisk run for my life in Central Park."

While thousands of visitors spent an 80-degree day on South Florida beaches, 500 Mississippians gathered under the palm trees for a snowball fight. "This is just great," laughed George Cukor, 43, as he shambled his wife with a stick, a child, a dog and division of community assets, which attorneys for both sides said were in the "multi-multi-millions of dollars." That trial is scheduled for Jan. 14.

LOST: Debbie Reynolds's voice before a Toronto performance of the Broadway-bound revival of the musical "Irene." More than 300 of the audience walked out and demanded their money back. The other 1,000 ticket-holders saw a speechless Miss Reynolds walk through her part after her understudy, Janie Dale, said she was not ready to fill in. The director of the show is Sir John Gielgud; it moves to New York Sunday.

American actress Kim Novak, 39, is in London claiming that she has taken over the starring role in the movie "Tales That Witness Madness" after Rita Hayworth, 33, left after a run-in with the producers. However, Miss Novak's London agent, Donald Bradbury, said, "She has come to London for talks about the film, just talks."

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What's the time tangible thing that doesn't let me down?" for Britain's post laureate Sir John Betjeman. It's his teddy bear Arnold. "Of course it's arrested development," the 68-year-old Betjeman once said. "But everybody is childish in some way. Everybody has a streak of queer and a streak of normal. Do you know anybody who's developed? I'm glad I'm not completely grown-up. I'm very happy as I am."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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